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SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1901.

### THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The Times has no hesitation in saying that it heartily favors the neceptance on the part of Richmond of the generous offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to donate the sum of \$100,000 to establish a public library here upon condition that the city will obligate itself to expend not less than \$10,000 a year in maintaining it. A public library is a public blessing, and it is impossible to compute the benefits to be derived therefrom. It is an educational institution in itself, and its influence will be far reaching. Some young man or young woman in the city may by studying in such a library evolve some idea that will in itself be worth all that Richmond will expend in that direc-

Richmond is recognized as an educational centre, and a public library such as that which Mr. Carnegie proposes to give us will add very much to our literary fame and will materially help the educational institutions of the community. We have no doubt that each college in the city would in its catalogue advertise the Carnegie Free Library as a special attraction, as indeed it would be an attraction and an inducement to students to give the Richmond institutions preference over those of other localities where there is no such library.

A free library would also be of great advantage and a decided stimulus to the pupils in the public schools. It would incite study and research and would be from every point of view a benefit and a blessing to the whole community.

But we take it that the people of Richmond do not need to be impressed with the fact that such an institution were greatly to be desired. If Mr. Carnegie had offered to establish the library and to maintain it, there would have been no two opinions as to accepting his offer. There would have been general rejoicing and Mr. Carnegie would have been hailed as a public benefactor. But when it comes to appropriating out of the public revennes \$10,000 a year to keep this library going, that is another question, and some of the tax-payers are doubtless disposed to shake their heads and say that the city cannot afford it.

The Times has a very decided opinion on this question also. We believe that the offer should be accepted and that the Council should agree to appropriate from year to year the sum named by Mr. Carnegie to maintain the library, but we do not think that the regular departments should be pinched to provide this money. Richmond needs every cent of revenue that can be raised under the present rate of taxation to pay the necessary expenses of government and to make needful improvements, especially in the suburban districts. We need more paying and the extension of the conveniences, and we need clear water. If the people want this library they should impose an additional tax upon themselves to support it, and that is the course which we recommend. At the last regular session of the General Assembly Mr. S. S. P. Patteson, of Richmond, introduced a bill to authorize cities and incorporated towns to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms, and the bill was passed. It provides that the Council of each city and incorporated town in the State shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading rooms for the use of the people, and for that purpose may levy a tax not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property in the city or town, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the

general taxes and to be known as the library fund.

This tax would be a mere bagatelle to a city as large as Richmond, and our deliberate opinion is that Mr. Carnegie's offer should be accepted, the library established and a special tax to raise the necessary money be laid and collected as provided in the act.

Richmond cannot afford to decline this gift. It would be a poor advertisement for us abroad to have it go out that we failed to take advanage of this splendid opportunity to establish a great free library, for the reason that property-owners were unwilling to tax themselves to keep it in operation.

#### PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

A prominent Southern man said in Washington the other day that intoxicating liquors are used in more moderation now than ever before. That while it is true that the number of total abstainers is gradually diminishing, so also is the number of drunkards. That is our observation also. Men seem to be learning, as civilization advances, how to drink within of themselves. There are several realonger tolerated, either in business circles or social circles. This is a working age, an age of sharp competition, an age of intelligent activities, and the man who gets along must have his wits about him, must keep his head clear and his brain in good working order. But if he drinks whiskey to excess and impairs his vitality and beclouds his brain, he is sure to lose in the race, and all sensible men now recognize the fact. Moreover, the man who gives employment to others is very careful not to select drunkards. He knows that the fellow who gets on an occasional spree is unreliable and usually "lays down on him," as the shop-term goes, at a time when his services are most needed. The great corporations of the country, especially the railroad corporations, will not have in their employment men who not fit for the work which they are called upon to do. This, we say, has had a great restraining influence and has made sobriety a necessity of business life.

Nor is the drunkard tolerated in the social circle. The man who goes to a private entertainment and gets drunk makes a scandal, and if he does not reform his ways he will soon find himself a social outcast. The world does not say that a man shall not drink. It is not a rule of business nor of society that a man shall be a total abstainer, but it is the rule in business and it is fast becoming the rule in decent society that men shall not drink to intoxication, that they shall not make beasts of themselves.

Herein is the true solution of the liquor problem, so called. If men and women will only control their appetites and use in moderation the good things of life which a kind Creator has given them, whether these be ment or drink, the tribe of gluttons and wine bibbers will soon have passed away and there will be no liquor problem to solve.

#### THE SIN OF SELFISHNESS. (Selected for The Times.)

"And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the Lord. And Nathan said unto David, The Lord also hath put away thy sin."—II. Samuel, xii., 13. Here is the story of a confession and a forgiveness, told with a compactness that almost startles us, the two are crowded so closely together. King David after prophet, who represented the justice and authority of God, gave back the answer,

as if he had had it all ready on his lips

and only waiting for the chance to speak.

"The

"I have sinned against the Lord!" Lord also hath put away thy sin." To-day I wish to speak to you of the true nature of confession and the forgiveness of sin. The whole is but a moment's work. If conversion means turning from bad to good-from self to God-lo! here is certainly an instantaneous conversion. Because the quick chemistry of grace takes, for our slow study, a lifetimenay, an eternity-to understand it let us not forget that it takes God but a moment to work their beautiful combinations and to create the strange, new life whose power is folded up within them. I say it boldly and fully: You may be converted now, and here, as you read these words. Here and now you may confess your sins, and be forgiven, and better life. Oh! God grant that you might! It did not take David any

What is it to confess one's sin? The complete act includes four parts, all of which are necessary. In order to make the matter plainer let us speak, not about sin in general, but of some one special sin-say, the sin of selfishness. I select this sin for several reasons-first, because it is the most common sin in lives not openly vicious; second, because it is the one least easily detected and confessed; and, third, because in its larger scope it includes every other sin. What is necessary, then, for a selfish man really

and truly to confess his selfishness? 1. To own that he has done selfish things. That is the first step to be taken. That is the first struggle. To get at the plain facts, to set out in their array the long line of acts done from no-higher motive than for one's own personal comfort or advantage. Even this is not easy. The acts know their own guilt, and flee behind all kinds of shelter to escape detection; and the man really bent upon discovering them has to seize them with a strong hand and force them out. Be profoundly honest with yourself, and when the great procession of a life lived only for your own indulgence-not dissolute, not malignant, not violent or outrageous in any way, only selfish through- breaking the law and he knew that and through-rises up and stands before the saloon-keeper sold him his drink you confession will begin and reach the with the understanding that he would first stage, in the assured conviction of

the fact, "I am a selfish creature." 2. Another struggle will assert itself. I will never break faith with the salater. Once convinced he is selfish, the loon man who helps me to quench my next step is to try to convince himself thirst on Sunday, by going into court that he is in the right. "Very well," and testifying against him." he says, "I am selfish, I do live for my- But this is no trivial matter. Law-

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNTON'S INHALER CURES CATABRH.

live for? Is not my own interest and good my first care? Who will take care of me if I do not take care of myself? Must not charity begin at home? Is it not best so? And so, is not my selfishness a virtue rather than a sin?" Unstated, vaguely felt, this is the acted theory of thousands. No man can truly confess till he casts this fallacy away. moderation, and not to make beasts Around him he must hear the great, long wail of human suffering, rising and fallsons for this. The drunkard is no ing, but never dying utterly away, the ceaseless claim of needy humanity to be helped by the humanity that has abundance. More quiet, but not less pathetic, he must also hear the longing appeal of what seem happy and full hearts for sympathy in their joys as others seek it in their sorrow. Let his ears once open to the appeal and his conscience must open, too. He will see that no man "liveth to himself," and that all selfishness is sin. He will feel, not merely "I have been selfish," but "I have sin-

3. The next step is the knowledge that in this sin he has offended God. Here is the first place where religion necessarily begins. All up to this point may be only moral, or wholly unreligious. But the higher law comes from God. He must be deeply, keenly conscious that every time we have done a selfish act we have broken His clear command. The drink to excess, because such men are | new commandment will convert us, and we must bow under His hand and confess our sin to Him.

No one can know till he has really thus confessed how great is the relief. We mount above our fellow-men and their judgment seats. We leave their puny criticisms far below us. They may be right in blaming us-no doubt they are! But past their blame the magnitude of our guilt carries us to a far higher tribunal. The soul, full of God's power and love, is not content to confess save to Him. It must cry, as David did, "Against Thee only have I sinned and done this evil in Thy sight."

4. And what more is there to be done You must honestly trace all selfishness to its rest. You must truly feel "I did wrong things, because I was wrong myself. I lived for myself, I loved myself a great deal more than my neighbor, and so I broke God's law in my heart, before I broke it openly." Not until "I have sinned" means "I am sinful" is the confession finally complete.

And what then? Quickly as all God's laws fulfil themselves, quick as the raindrops catch the sunlight, quick as the hillside hears the thunder and answers with its echo, so quick-immediatelydoes the whole forgiveness follow on the full confession. If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us. The moment you truly cry "God be merciful to me, a sinner," the loving reply is ready: "Thy faith hath saved thee;

## LAWLESSNESS.

In discussing the anti-saloon crusade he great si., against Uriah had hardly in Kansas, we have spoken of the been brought to own his guilt before the lawlessness of Mrs. Nation, the lawlessness of the saloon-keepers, and the lawlessness of the officers of the law, who have encouraged the saloon-keepers to do business in contempt of the laws of the State. There is still a fourth class of law-breakers, however, who seem to have been overlooked in the discussion. We refer to those citizens who patronize the lawless saloons. The law does not take cognizance of these, because the Government has no control over such private acts of individuals. If a man wants to buy whiskey and drink it. the Government cannot, without a violation of Constitutional rights, prohibit him from doing so. But we say that the man who goes into one of the Kansas liquor joints and buys and drinks liquor therein, knowing as well he knows that these joints are operated in defiance of law, is as much a law-breaker as the saloon-keeper nimself. He is particips criminis and if the offense were murder instead of liquor-selling, such a man would, in the eyes of the law, be equally guilty with the principal. This may seem an extreme view, but when you come down to the facts all fair-minded men must confess that it is the correct

The same is true of those who enter the Richmond saloons on Sunday and drink. There is a law in this city against the sale of liquor on Sunday and every citizen of the city knows that the law is in existence and that the saloon-keeper is violating it when he sells on Sunday. Therefore, when any citizen having such knowledge goes into a saloon on Sunday and buys liquor, he is aiding and abetting the saloon-keeper in violating the law, and, morally speaking, is equally guilty with the man who stands behind the counter and dispenses the stuff. Those who patronize the saloons on Sunday know this and that is why it is so hard to get witnesses to testify in such cases. We once heard a man say that when he slipped into the side door of a saloon on Sunday and took a drink, he did so with full knowledge of the fact that he was not turn informer. "It is a sort of honor among thieves," said he, "and

self. but what then? Whom should I , breaking is law-breaking and the man

who violates the law against the sale of liquor on a week day or on the Sabbath day is as surely a law-breaker as any man in prison to-day.

#### CURRENT TOPICS.

The Washington Star says: "Thoughtful Americans and Cubans agree that ultimately Cuba will be annexed to the United States. But neither nexed to the United States. But neither party is ready for that annexation today, and it is not anticipated that the union will ever take place until both desire it."

How will the following from the Charleston News and Courier do for "benevo-

lent assimilation"? "The third daughter of the successful Chinese m erchant in Honolulu, An Fong, has been won by a United States army officer. She is Miss Martha Afong (the family in recent years changed the spelling of the name) and will marry Lieutenant Dougherty, of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, in Manila, in the near future. Ah Fong, who made a great fortune in Honolulu, married a Hawaiian woman of good family and had eleven daughters, all beautiful girls. He returned to China and left his wife with a large fortune. One of the daughters married Captain Whiting, of the United States navy, and another married Judge Humphreys.

. . . A rather striking light on the life of 6,400 years ago has been obtained, reports a contemporary, by the recent discovery of Susa, in the Tigro-Euphrates Valley, of some remarkable Babylonian inscriptions. Chief among these is a granite obelisk, four feet high, on which are engraved the title deeds of extensive tates, purchased by one "Manishtu-irba," King of the city of Kish, one of the oldest kingdoms of Chaldea. A highly-organized state of society is indicated by the terms of the agreement, as shown by the names of trades, officials and the relations between the King and his tenants. The price of one field includes miscellaneous items, cleavers, and wedges, asses, jars of oil, and male and female slaves.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports and comments on a co-operative scheme of the National Biscuit Company to encourage its employes to buy stock in the concern. The chairman of the board explains that this is an extension of the "community of interests" idea to the company's employes instead of its rivals. The company undertakes to buy the necessary stock in the open market and sell it to its employes without commission. It is an interesting plan. There are great possibilities of good in it. It is most desirable that the employer should have interests allied with. should have interests afficed with, the stead of antagonistic to, those of the company. There is a real co-operation, or profit sharing, in this which will result in great benefit to the community, mainly in the way of promoting the contentment of the employes. But men and women on wages cannot afford to specu-late, and the stocks which it is worth while for them to invest their savings in are those whose value is pretty definitely fixed, and as little subject to decided fluctuations as may be."

#### PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who is an expert, says that Platonic love really does exist in this world.

Colonel Roosevelt may do well enough shooting mountain lions, but wait until he gets into the cage with the United States Senate.

Queen Victoria, a few months ago, had a conversation at Osborne House with one of the clergy of the Isle of Wight. She said to him: "I hope you get on well with the Nonconformists. You will have to get on with them in heaven, you know." Mr. Sheldon tried editing a newspaper

and forthwith disappeared from the public horizon. Dr. Parker made the same experiment over in London and hasn't been heard from since. Now Mrs. Nation rushes in and—but the horrible suspicion will not down that Mrs. Nation is an exception to all large. exception to all laws.

A candidate in Barbour county, Alabama, outrivals David B. Hill, and equals William J. Bryan when it comes to running for office away yonder in advance. We see in the Clayton Courier this an nouncement: "I hereby announce that I am a candidate for Sheriff of Barbour ounty, subject to the action of the said veters in 1904, if in the Providence of God am living in that good time."-Signed

President Eliot, of Harvard, says that college students are more and more abandoning culture studies and going in for oread-and-butter studies. The classics literature, pure mathematics and the like give way to studies "leading to more utility in the actual activities of modern Not only is this the case with students who are poor and need to win their bread as soon as possible, but with the rich also.

The Knoxville Sentinel reports that Mr. Willett, of Alabama, is busy again. But Augustus Van Wyck is not his candidate any more. He has gone further East. Richard T. Olney is the admired of the Alabamian. Willett is working on the Olney boom. He is headed toward Boston to notify the Democratic Moses his choice. He was too busy during the campaign last summer to make any speeches for Mr. Bryan. We believe the Democratic party might exist without the assistance of Mr. Willett, but his activity appears to be of the evergreen variety.

About seventeen years ago Jay Gould drew a check written on a half-sheet of commercial note paper that called for nearly two million dollars. This was con-sidered so remarkable that it caused much public comment, but two years af that William H. Vanderbilt drew his check for \$5,000,000, which held the record for a long time, and was considered so

## A GOOD STORY

A certain young lady in del icate health was advised by her doctor to take a half-teaspoon ful of Scott's emulsion of cod liver oil after dinner-once day-and found herself almost suddenly growing robust.

So small a dose is by no means the rule; the rule is whatever the stomach will bea -not more. Another rule is take it on every least occasion but not too much · don't over do it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York,

GURES



The above is a photo or Sirs. Genie C Chapman, or 2 W 146th St., N Y City, N Y. Read what she says: "Your treatment is all that son claim. My hair was failing rapidly and turning gray. I was fast becoming baid, I took advantage of your generous effer audit did the work quickly and spientidly. I have now a fine head of hair, and can conscientious; say that your Hair Forcer and Soaper tho theat temedics that I have ever used. They are well worth the attention of all persons who have lost their hair, or whose hair is falling and fading.

NES CENIE C CHAPMAN

READ DUR PERSARKARIE OFFER. BEAD GUR PEMARKASIE OFFER.

We will mail to all persons who are desirous of giving this wonderful remedy a fair test, some trial treatment of Lorrimer's execution liair forcer, and a Bar of Lorrimer's Skin and Scalp Song absolutely Iree of Skin and Scalp Song absolutely Iree of Scalp at once and forcer, together with thouse the same of the hair and Scalp at once and forcer, together with thouse and so testimonials from persons who have occurred and face-simile reports of medical experts, etc. on receipt of a two-cent stamp to cover posings. Address LORRIMER & CO. Hair and Scalp Specialistic 16-15. Baltimore, Md. 16-15.

notable that the check was afterward framed and is held as an heirloom by his family. Since then larger checks than that have been drawn, but a new record was made last week when Mr. J. P. Morgan drew a check on his private account for \$23,000,000. for \$23,000,000.

#### AFTERMATH.

Congress has agreed to take the stamp tax off of checks. Now, if a fellow only had anything in bank he could save 2

England, it is reported, will only agree to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty if we will give her something in "com-pensation." Haven't we recently given her a rich slice of Alaska? However, how would Kansas do, notwithstanding repudiation of loyalty to King Edward

A Paris young man advertised for a wife under an assumed name a few months ago. His sister, sceing the advertisement, answered it under an assumed name, and a desperate case was soon ripe enough for an exchange of photographs; then the romance fell to 35 degrees below zero in less than two

The Chicago papers tell how the telephone plan was brought to the aid of church congregations in Mt. Pleasant, Mich., last Sunday. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox church service had to be discontinued, but two ministers upon the telephone plan to reach their corgregations. The central exchange made up a circuit at the usual church hour, reaching as many as possible. Over this wire singing reading and 15-minute sermons were sent. The failure to crit-icise new and fashionable styles was the only drawback.

uration will be held to-morrow in spite of this, though, of course, the proper thing in the circumstances would be for Mr. McKinley to refuse to be President and force another election.

A minister was one day walking along a road, and to his astonishment he saw a crowd of boys sitting in front of a ring with a small dog in the centre, says the London Labor Leader. When he came up to them he put the following question: What are you doing to the dog?

One little boy said: "Whoever tells the biggest lie wins it."
"Oh," said the minister, "I am sur-prised at you little boys, for when I was

like you I never told iles."

There was silence for awhile, until one of the boys shouted: "Hend him up the dog!"

The Courier-Journal claims that th early promise of Ward Headley foreshadowed his present success as a prominent Kentucky lawyer. While living in Madisonville a few years ago a man stepped into his office and offered him a \$10 fee to beat a judgment of \$1.25 that had go against him, and costs amounting to \$5.
Ward took the fee and paid off the judgment and costs, and put the other \$5 i his pocket; and the fellow still content that he could see in the young attorney at that time all the characteristics that have since contributed to placing him in the front rank as one of the best lawyers in Western Kentucky.

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

The New York Commercial remarks on the progress made towards finer grades of spinning by Southern cotton mills. Th consumption of cotton by the mills North Carolina is given by the United States Department of Agriculture at 42, 503 bales for 1899-1960, and that by the South Carolina mills at 489,559 bales. The Chronicle gives the average fineness of yarn spun in these States at Nos. 20 1-2 and 21, respectively. In 1960 the average fineness was given at Nos. 15-34 and 14 7-16. This shows a progress toward finer spinning of five to six numbers; while for the whole South the average advance was about four numbers, or from No. 14 3-4 to No. 18 3-4. Most of the fine spinning of the South is done in the Caro linas, and the average for the mills of the New England States, for which a least 40,000,000 pounds of superior stapled foreign cotton are required, besides large quantities constituting the bulk of the consumption of the long stapled cotton grown on the rich lands of the Gulf States, in addition to that from the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Geor-

The phosphate beds of Florida are well

know, but the extent of the industry and the rapid rise from small beginnings to an annual output of something like 1,000,000 tons, the New Orleans Pleayune states, is grasped by few. The industry is but the growth of eleven years, for it was only in 1889 that this important sol renovator was discovered in De Soto county. Now it is estimated that no than \$15,000,000 have been invested and the product is now known in every country of the world where anything like systematic methods in agriculture pursued. The bulk of the output is what is known as pebble phosphate. The deposits of this variety are spread over posits of this variety are spread over a large area, and are usually found in the beds of rivers and streams, and at some considerable distance from the coast. Land reck phosphate is found in deposits running parallel with the coast and about twenty miles inland. The third variety-plate reck phosphate-is mined on-ly in a limited section of Marion county, and is found in deposits ranging from six inches to a foot in thickness.

The Macon Telegraph states that Capt. The Macon Telegraph states that Capt. D. G. Purse, of Savannah, has for years been working in conjunction with several scientists perfecting a process for the manufacture of sugar from corn statiss. He now claims that after much patient experimenting the problem of making su-gar for commercial purposes from the tender stalks of the corn has been solved, and that it can be produced at a cost of not more than one cent a pound. He also says the corn-stalks yield a greater percentage of saccharine matter than Louislana cane.

Captain Purse and others interested with him in the new process of sugar-making have arranged to establish a plant in Georgia, which will be followed

by others.

The corn is not to supplant sugarcane, but is to supplement it. Usually the cane crop in Louisiana, for instance, is consumed in three months, and the mills lay idle for nine months in the year. The new product comes in when the old is exhausted. A mill in South George, for instance, could run during the winter months on sugar cane product. After this crop is exhausted, the mills could lay in, as it were, for repairs until the 15th of May, when the first crop of corn comes in. By successive plantings as to time the mills can run on the corn product until frost, when the cane comes in again. So that in the stead of running a sugar mill three months in the year utilizing the corn it will run nine

months in the year.
"Tests have been made from corn grown in Thomas, Lowndes, Chatham and Effingham counties, and in several counties in South Carolina. These tests have shown that the juice from the corn grown under certain conditions or by a certain method produces two per cent. more of sucrose than the Louisiana su-

gar-cane.
"The result of these experiments have never before been made public. Further developments will be looked forward to with great interest.

#### OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES. Speaking of the progress of temperance n Virginia, the Christian Advocate says:

Our people do not gauge the progress of our good work. With-

THE in the years of our TEMPERANCE residence at the capital CAUSE. there has been a revolution. When a timid proposition was made, twenty odd years ago, for the privilege of voting on license or no license in a township, the "Lower House" treated the respectful petition for local option with ridicule, It was rejected with contempt for "fanat-

tition for local option with ridicule. It was rejected with contempt for "fanatics." Three votes were its support.

After years citizens were permitted to say whether liquor should be sold in their neighborhood. This was progress. In the meantime the State was educated. The credit of the present favorable condition is due to the sturdy men and women who have never wavered. May we not say it is due to their conservative temperance sentiment.

temperance sentiment.

A "Mrs. Nation," of Kansas, is not possible in Virginia And let us thank God; for such a display here would set back the reform for decades. The Virginia lady has no need of hatchets and howing hoodlums to bring to pass any moral reform that commends itself to the con-

science of the people. Referring to the proposition to give to the negro schools only the money paid in by negro tax-payers THE VIRGINIA the Releigh Herald

SCHOOL FUND. says: This proposi-tion is open to several objections, any one of which ought to settle its fate. The first is that it means the destruc-tion of the negro primary schools. This

would be a serious calamity. The negro is here, and is here to stay. Some sort of contract with him we must have. We The veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars have refused to march in the inaugural parade because their wish to form the personal escort for the President was denied. It is conceivable that the inauguration will be held to-morrow in spite of this though of course the proper from the public schools: but it is somefrom the public schools; but it is some thing. It would be a public misfortune to take it from him. Yet more serious is the fact that such

distribution of the school fund is virtual attack on the principle underlying the entire system. If it is sound policy to divide the school fund between the races according to the amount paid in then we have only to go a step further and divide among individuals according to the amounts paid in-in other words, abandon public schools altogether. The Southern Churchman says:

"Fasting has practically gone out of fashion"; thus speaks the mind not SHORT SERMON Church or thor ON LENT coughly receptive of her teachings. Th

first idea in such minds is "fashion" the "popular" observance of the season the sign of Lent, to such minds, is the frequency of services, the visible observances, the cessation of certain "social functions.'

But even this is not wholly bad; one let the season be respected even to this extent and then the church will have her opportunity to do her work. She wil get the ear and attention of the people for the time being, and then she can teach them what the season really means-can lay upon them its magnifi ent privileges and wonderful

### APPENDICITIS IS THE GRIP LO. GALIZED." "Appendicitis is but localization of th

Grip affecting the intestines, and often the appendix itself; the symptoms of Grip and Appendicitis are coincident.

This statement was made by Dr. Lucas Championnierre, in a paper read yester-day before the Clinic of the Academy of Medicine in Paris.

There is a seasonable Lenten warning in his assertion that while the Grip of-ten attacks the throat or ear, yet in the case of a patient who has been an excessive eater of fresh meat, the disease al-most invariably localizes in the intestines, near the appendix, or in the organ itself, producing acute appendicitis. The savant omits to say that the greatest danger lies in the unskilfully treated

and imperfectly cured eases. Prevent the Grip and escape Appendicitis by using Dr. Humphreys' "SEVEN-TY-SEVEN," the only known preventive and cure for the Grip, while its tonicity

sustains the system during and after the '77" breaks up Colds that hang on. At ali Drug Stores, 25c, or mailed. Pocket Manual mailed free. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

cor. William & John Sts., New York.

# CURES BLOOD and SKINTROUBLES

After All Else Fails.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

Is your blood poor? Is it thin? Is your skin paie? Does your skin feel hot and swollen? All run down? Is your blood bad? Have you Pimples? Eruptions! Scrofula? Eating Sores? Cancer? Riching. Burning Eczema? Boils? Scaly Eruptions? Skin or Scalp Itch? Blood. Hair or Skin Humors? Aching Bones, Joints or Back? Have you hereditary or contracted Syphilitie Blood Taint? Ulcers in Throat or Mouth? Swollen Glands? Rheumatism! Offensive Catarrh? Weak Eyes? Partially Deaf? Bad Breath? Are you tired of doctoring and taking patent medicines? Then note the following photographs and see note the following photographs what Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. do for an old obstinate case of Rad Blood Picture (from photo) of left leg of L. H



Mr. Sewail was treated by the best doctors and twice by the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, and all failed to heal his sore, which B. B. B. accomplished. B. B. E. made Mr. Sewail's blood pure and rich and stopped all bone pains and aches. This is only a sample of over 2,009 voluntary testimonials of cures of all sorts of impure blood by B. B. B. It is a remarkable remedy, as B. B. B. cures the most desperate cases of impure blood and skin disease, even deadly Cancer, Blood Poison and chronic old Rheumatism of Catarrh. B. B. B. heals every sore and makes the blood pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every pimple, eruption or swelling. B. B. B. thoroughly tested for thirty years. Hundreds of Baby Blood Humors cured by only one bottle. B. B. improves the digestion and builds up the broken-down constitution. Drug stores, 31. Trial treatment of B. B. B. sent free by addressing BLOOD BALM CO. 106 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free personal SEWALL, Stl. S. Broad St. Atlanta, be ia. Describe trouble and free personal SEWALL, SUS S. Broad St., Atlanta, before and after taking 8 bottles of B. B. B. for obstinate ulcer, leaving only a

better understanding of her appointed

better understanding of her appointed days and methods.

And some good day it will come to pass, by slow but sure process, that the church will teach the world what Lent really and truly means—that it is specifically the time of the church's call to repentance and reformation of life, and all the Christian world will recognize this fact and combine in the observance of this fact and combine in the observance of this season, and then the world will see such a real and genuine "revival of religion" as it has never seen before, and all because a tuited Christianity shall offer united prayer to the one God and Father of us all.

and Father of us all.

In discussing the good roads question,
the Central Presbyterian says:
It is a kind and generous thing to make

THE MORAL OF the way for our follows. We are never lacking in

opportunity to all some rutted hole or remove some stumbling-block. It takes so little sometimes to make plain and asy the way for our children. The teacher is making open the ways into light and knowledge for the young. The preacher who removes an error from the mind, who clears the way, and sets up the sign-board, and leads his people, erying in their doubt and fear, "This is the way; walk ye therein," what a road

The great forerunner of Jesus went before the face of the Lord "to prepare his ways." It is "a highway for our God," which his church prepares, "making it straight in the desert." "Every valley shall be exalted, and every moun tain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain." So may the King come speedily to his own! But there is no road to be compared with the way which the mercy of God hath made in redemption for the coming home of his wandering children. "A highway shall be there, and it shall be called the way of holiness: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein"; so plain hath He made it by His truth and Spirit. No lion nor ravenous beast pesets that The ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

# IMPERSONATED A MAN.

Catherine Coombe Was Thought to be One for Forty Years.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 2.-A remarkable story of male impersonation was re-vealed in a Police Court here to-day in connection with an arrest for alleged money frauds. The prisoner, named Catherine Coombs, aged 66, described as a house decorator, appeared in the dock in male attire. For forty years Catherine impersonated a man and worked on board Peninsula and Oriental steamers in various capacities, and also for London firms. She says she was married at fif-teen, taught school and then thought there were better chances of advance ment as a man. Eventually she mar-ried a lady's maid, with whom she lived for fourteen years.

## IMPROVEMENTS DISCUSSED.

Getting Up a New Petition for Local Option. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., March 2-The Business Men's Association last night discussed the subject of water, streetlights and sewerage. These matters have teen under consideration of the Council for some time, special acts of the Legislature allowing the issue of bonds for

York county, and an ex-Confederate oldier, was buried in the City Cemetery

sordier, was afternoon.

A new petition is being gotten up by the local-option leaders here for a vote on the license cuestion. The former one was set aside by the judge on account of ome names being signed conditionally.

## TO ATTEND BANQUET.

Richmoud Centlemen to Respond to Toasts in Petersburg.

A large number of Richmond T. P. A. men will attend the banquet to be held in Petersburg next Tuesday night, under in Petersburg next Tuesday mgnt, under the auspices of Post C, Travelers' Pro-tective Association. Mr. Talmadge Moulton will speak on the subject of railroads; Mr. W. C. Saunders, the State president of the or-

ganization, is on the programme to tell about the general work of the T. P. A.'s; Col. Joseph V. Bidgood, the State secre tary, will discuss the "Commercial Travelers," and Col. John S. Harwood will talk of commercial legislation.

Rev. Dr. J. Powell Garland will preach at Union Station Methodist Church this morning and the pastor, Rev. John Hannon, to-right.